

COUNTY OF LANARK.

A T HAMILTON, the 13th day of October 1786, being a Meeting of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Justices of the Peace, Freeholders, and Commissioners of Supply, of the County of Lanark.

CONVENED,

His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Sir James Stewart Denholm of Coltness and West-shiel, Baronet, Walter Campbell of Shawfield, Esq; James Lockhart of Cullinstown, Esq; Colonel William Dalrymple of Cland, William Fullerton of Carstairs, Esq; Andrew Buchanan, of Mountvernon, Esq; James Maxwell of Williamwood, Esq; Major John Moore, Member of Parliament, James Dunlop of Garmkirk, Esq; John Henry Cochrane of Rochfolds, Esq; Colonel John Hamilton of Motherwell, John Orr of Barrowfield, Esq; Henry Stewart of Allanton, Esq; John Morthland, Esq; advocate, John Forbes Aithman of Broomholm, Esq; John Muir of Greenhall, William Brown, eldest Bailie of Hamilton, Thomas Burns, treasurer of Hamilton, Andrew Stirling of Dremptier, Esq; John Boyes junior, of Wellhall, Esq; William Mather of Leitchfield, Esq; William Forrester Cochrane, Esq;

His Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON and BRAODON in the Chair.

Mr Lockhart of Cullinstown, Convener of the County, produced, and read to the Meeting, the Proceedings and Minutes of a meeting of the Landed Proprietors of Scotland, held at Edinburgh the 4th and 10th days of August last, respecting proposed alterations in the Corn-Laws for Scotland; which being considered by the meeting, they unanimously came to the following Resolutions:—

That the prosperity of every country depends upon the number and industry of its inhabitants.

That a growing population, and useful employment must more certainly encrease the value of land, than any artificial expedient for raising the price of a part of its produce.

That provisions, at a moderate price, are essentially necessary to any country arrived at the period of exporting its manufactures.

That an importation of grain under the present laws, amended and properly executed, will encourage population and manufactures, and tend more to encrease than to diminish the value of land.

That in the present circumstances, the ports being opened or shut according to the prices of grain taken from an average table of all Scotland, proceeding upon a proof taken at Edinburgh, would by no means answer the situation of the west part of this country.

That a matter of such importance requires the most serious consideration; and before any steps are taken, the landed and manufacturing interests should consult together for procuring the most liberal law that the present circumstances of the country will admit of; and, should such meeting take place,

His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Sir James Stewart Denholm, Bart. James Lockhart of Cullinstown, Esq; Walter Campbell of Shawfield, Esq; James Dunlop of Garmkirk, Esq; Colonel Hamilton of Motherwell, William Fullerton of Carstairs, Esq;

Are hereby appointed a Committee to attend in behalf of this county, any three a quorum, Mr Lockhart Convener.

And appointed these resolutions to be advertised in all the News-papers of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Extracted by JAS. CUNISON, Clerk.

Merchants-Hall, Glasgow,

October 30. 1786.

PRESENT,

WILLIAM COATS, Esq; Dean of Guild—And His COUNCIL of the MERCHANTS HOUSE.

THE House having considered the present state of the Corn Laws, with the alterations proposed by some Landed Proprietors at Edinburgh, and the report of their Committee thereupon,

Resolved unanimously,

1st, That the prosperity and power of this kingdom depend, in a great measure, upon its trade and manufactures; and that the growth and increase of these have been the chief source of its upulence, and of the rise of the value of the lands.

2dly, That the Manufacturers of Scotland find difficulty in maintaining a competition with the neighbouring countries, from the high price of provisions, and from the necessity of an importation of grain even in plentiful seasons.

3dly, That these unavailing circumstances have been much increased, and our improvement retarded by the operation of Corn Laws, which not only restrain importation, but promote by bounties the exportation of grain from a country which cannot supply the wants of its own inhabitants, thus forcing the price of corn and meal much above their natural rate.

4thly, That the alterations at present proposed in the Corn Laws, will tend to increase this grievance, as they are evidently calculated to raise the price of grain over all Scotland, but more especially in this part of it, by confining the proof to the prices at Edinburgh, one of the richest counties in Scotland; and to make an unjust distinction between this country and our fellow-subjects in England, where the importation is regulated by the prices of grain in those counties into which it is necessary to be imported, while the poorest of our counties are proposed to be regulated by the price of the most fertile.

5thly, That until that happy period shall arrive, when the Landed, as well as the Commercial men of the kingdom, shall see their true interest in permitting the free importation and exportation of corn at all times, this House will use their utmost endeavours to maintain and support the present Corn Laws, so far as regards the opening and shutting the ports of Scotland by the prices in each county, and will contend for it as they would do for their dearest and most important interests, considering in the wisdom and justice of Parliament, that they shall be treated on an equal footing with his Majesty's subjects in England.

6thly, That, therefore, this House think it incumbent on them, and all who with well to the prosperity of this country, to testify their disapprobation of the proposed alterations, and their resolution and fixed purpose to use every lawful means in their power to oppose and defeat these alterations, and all others of the same destructive tendency, trusting in the liberality of a great majority of the Landed Gentlemen of the present age, that they will see their own true and permanent interest in protecting the infant and growing manufactures of their country.

WILLIAM COATS, Dean of Guild.

FLOWER ROOTS, &c.

JOSEPH ARCHIBALD, SEEDSMAN and NURSERYMAN, Chapel-Street, Nicolson's Park, has just received from Holland, &c. a fine Collection of Double and Single red, blue, and white Hyacinths; fine Narcissus Polyanthus; double and single Jonquils, &c. with early Beans and Peas, and other Garden Seeds.

Where may be had, variety of Exotic Plants, Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Garden Fools; Grass and Birds Seeds; Birds Fountains, and Flower Glasses. N. B. Terling Pear-Trees, and several Apple and Pear Trees from France and America.

In the Press, and speedily will be published,

The Second Edition, considerably enlarged, Dedicated, by permission, to the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD SHEFFIELD, The Present State of Nova Scotia.

To which is now added, A SHORT ACCOUNT OF CANADA, And the British Islands on the Coast of North America. With a new Map of that country, engraved for the present edition.

Sent ingeniorum monumenta, que facilius probantur. LAY. Edinburgh: Printed for W. CREECH; and T. CADELL, London.

DUTCH BUTTER

JUST now imported, and to be SOLD by THOMAS GLADSTONES, at his Shop opposite the Bridge-end of LEITH.

He has also SCOTCH BUTTER of good quality, selling on reasonable terms.

BOARDING.

AS Mrs HUME has a large and commodious house, well aired and pleasantly situated, lowermost house, east side of George's Square, opposite to the Assembly Hall, for Boarding Young Gentlemen, those Gentlemen who are pleased to entrust the care of their Sons to Mr and Mrs Hume, may be assured the greatest care will be taken of their morals and education, &c. Not to be repeated.

BOROUGH REFORM.

THE CONVENER and DEACONS of the NINE INCORPORATED TRADES of AYR, with the whole Members of these Incorporations, also, other Burgesses and Freemen of that Burgh, having met, and deliberately considered the present limited and arbitrary mode of electing Magistrates and Town Council, view with particular satisfaction, that the proposed plan of Reform has not only been joined by most of the Boroughs of Scotland, but also supported by some of the first characters in the kingdom. The Incorporated Trades and other Freemen Burgesses of AYR, having the same sense with the Burgesses of the other Royal Boroughs of the pernicious nature of the present systems of Borough Government, and the same anxious wish to be restored to freedom; have unanimously resolved to aid and assist the General Convention of Delegates at Edinburgh, in every measure that may be devised to restore the Royal Boroughs to their ancient and undoubted right of electing their own Magistrates and Councils: This they soon hope to effectuate, by the Bill already framed, and now about to be brought before Parliament for that important purpose; and have authorized their sentiments in their respects to be published in the newspapers accordingly.

Ayr, 26th October, 1786.

By Order of the Trustees for the South Bridge.

Sale of Areas for Houses and Shops.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Goldsmith's Hall in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of November 1786, at five o'clock afternoon,

THREE LOTS or AREAS for building, on the east side of South Bridge Street; each of them consisting of about 48 feet in length along Bridge Street, and about 32 feet in breadth; being the corner area fronting both the High Street and Bridge Street, and the two areas on the fourth adjoining thereto.

The conditions of sale will be shown by John Gray writer to the signet. And a plan and elevation of the intended buildings will be shown by Robert Kay surveyor to the trustees, in Sandilands's Close, near the Fountain Well.

Notice to Creditors.

JOHN ROSS, Advocate in Aberdeen, interim factor upon the sequestrated estate real and personal of JAMES COPLAND, Merchant in Gilchriston, hereby intimates, that a general meeting of the Creditors of the bankrupt is appointed to be held within the house of Joseph Mitchell, vintner in Aberdeen, upon Monday the 27th day of November current, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of chusing a trustee.

He also intimates, That the Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeen-shire, upon application to him, has fixed Friday the 3d day of November current, and each Friday thereafter of the three succeeding weeks, for the public examination of the bankrupt and of his family, and others acquainted with his business, within the Sheriff-Court-house of Aberdeen; and the factor invites the whole creditors to attend.

JOHN ROSS.

Judicial Sale

OF SUBJECTS IN THE TOWN OF LEITH.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th of December next to come, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

The LANDS and others after mentioned, which belonged to the deceased Robert Caldeburgh senior, carter in Leith, viz.

All and Whole that TENEMENT of LAND, high and laigh, back and fore, lying on the south side of the Water of Leith, betwixt the lands of Unquhill Alexander Cockburn, John Kyle, William Elder, and William Logan, on the south parts towards the east; the lands of Unquhill James Mathieson, on the north toward the south, and the King's high way towards the east and west parts.

As also, All and Whole that other TENEMENT, formerly pertaining to Unquhill James Gray, lying contiguous to the tenement above described. Both which tenements lie together at the Gun Stone in the Kirkgate of Leith.

Likewise, All and Whole the fourth-calfmost HALF of that other TENEMENT of LAND, back and fore, under and above, with the pertinents lying also on the fourth side of the Water of Leith, purchased by the said deceased Robert Caldeburgh, from George Nimmo meal-maker and merchant in the Citadel of Leith.

The proven free rent of these subjects, exclusive of 2 s. 6 d. Sterling of feu-duty, payable to the City of Edinburgh, superiors thereof, amounts to L. 44 19 8

And the proven value at eight years purchase, is 359 17 4

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson, depute-clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to Alexander Grant, writer in Edinburgh.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

1st Nov. 1786.

THE PROFESSOR OF SCOTCH LAW will begin a COURSE of LECTURES, on Tuesday the 14th instant, at Two o'clock afternoon.

LANDS IN AMERICA.

TO be SOLD by auction, at the Royal Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of November current,

Eight Freehold Tracts or Plantations

of CHOICE LAND, containing two hundred and fifty acres each, situate on the Waters of the North Fork or Main Branch of Kentucky River, Fayette county, State of Virginia, in eight Lots, viz.

- Lot I. In the general plan, No. 31. a freehold tract or plantation of land, containing 250 acres, called Rural Retreat.
- II. Ditto ditto, No. 30. called Cherry Orchard.
- III. Ditto ditto, No. 33. called Labour's Reward.
- IV. Ditto ditto, No. 31. called Society Vale.
- V. Ditto ditto, No. 33. called Greenwood Park.
- VI. Ditto ditto, No. 87. called Blooming Dale.
- VII. Ditto ditto, No. 90. called Pine Grove.
- VIII. Ditto ditto, No. 89. called Chevy Chase.

The said lots are part of a larger tract or body of land, containing 30,973 1-3d acres, located, surveyed, and patented, under the direction and superintendency of Mr Robert Armistrong, deputy-surveyor of Fayette county aforesaid. The greatest part of the said tract or body of land is divided into farms or plantations of 250 acres, to each of which there is annexed an allotment of about three acres, within the ground-plot of the town of Lewisburgh, which allotments will be conveyed to purchasers with the several farms or plantations to which they respectively belong. The town of Lewisburgh is lying off, on the northern bank of the north fork or main branch of Kentucky river, between two considerable waters, which flow into it at the northern extremity of the said great tract or body of land.

The lands in general are of a most excellent quality, the soil being equal to any in nature, and well watered with creeks, rivulets, and springs. There are along the waters excellent bottom or natural meadow lands, entirely clear of wood, in many places half a mile wide, then something hilly, but extremely fertile, and capable of any sort of culture, when sufficiently reduced by successive croppings of Indian corn. They are for the most part covered in their undergrowth with cane, pappaw, and spicewood, intermixed with exuberant crops of buffalo grass, clover, wild rye, touchmenot, and every kind of spontaneous herbage that denote a rich soil. Their timber in general consists of walnut, ash, honeylocust, sugar-tree, mulberry, black and white oak, wild cherry, coffee-tree, hickory, and sowerwood; cotton, tobacco, hemp, flax, and an excellent species of the wild indigo, grow every where in great plenty, and are found greatly superior to the same produce on the ancient Atlantic or sea coast settlements. Indian corn, potatoes, squashes, muck and water melons, together with wild lettuce, Swanese fallad, and pepper-grass, are every where to be met with; which, with apples, peaches, and a spontaneous grape of excellent flavour, form an admirable supply of vegetable food for the new settlers. Game, wild-fowl, wild turkeys, and fish are amazingly numerous, and easily obtained, which, with the deer, the buffalo, and opossum, and other quadrupeds, procured by hunting, furnish a most excellent supply of animal food, and greatly alleviates the inconveniences of effecting a comfortable establishment in a new and uncultivated country. The waters before mentioned, as passing through these lands, form a natural canal for several miles higher into the country, and are navigable for boats of fifteen or twenty hogheads of tobacco burthen. They flow into the navigable river of Kentucky, which meeting with the spacious and beautiful Ohio, renders the situation of the lands herein described, in point of commerce, as eligible as most in the Kentucky country. It is generally believed, that few countries are richer in mineral productions than this part of North America, as virgin copper and lead have already been discovered on the banks of the Ohio; iron-ore and coal are frequently found by the settlers in that neighbourhood. In short, the lands herein alluded to partake of the general advantages common to that delightful region, which extends from 50 to 200 miles on either side the Ohio, from Fort Pitt to the Falls of Louisville. They are situate in a parallel of about 37 1/2 degrees of north latitude, and 84 degrees west longitude from Philadelphia, the climate of which is agreeably indulgent, and the country desirable, as well from its beauty and fertility, as the rapid increase of inhabitants, which has greatly exceeded, since the first settlements between 1771 and 1775, the population of any other province heretofore known in North America.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

I. The highest bidder to be the purchaser; and if any dispute shall arise between two or more bidders, the lot to be put up and resold.

II. No person to advance less than 6 d. per acre each bidding.

III. The purchaser to pay down immediately a deposit of 20 per cent. in part of the purchase-money, and sign an agreement for the payment of the remainder within ten days after the sale, in which time the conveyance will be made.

IV. The proprietor hereby agrees to make a good title at his own expence, and a proper conveyance at the joint expence of the seller and purchaser, on payment of the remainder of the purchase money, on or before the time above limited.

V. At the desire of the purchaser or purchasers, a deputy surveyor of the county where the lands are situate, or some other person properly qualified, will be appointed at the expence of the vendor, to resurvey and mark the boundaries of the several allotments agreeable to the plan, which will be exhibited at the time of sale, and in the interim, may be seen at No. 7. Prince's Street.

VI. The tax payable to Government to be borne by the purchaser and vendor in moieties.

Lastly, If the purchaser or purchasers shall neglect or fail to comply with the conditions before mentioned, the deposit money shall be forfeited, the proprietor shall be at full liberty to resell the lot or lots; and the deficiency (if any there shall be by such second sale), together with all charges attending the sale, shall be made good by the defaulter at the present sale.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Peter Buchanan vintner in Port-Glasgow, on Tuesday the 28th November current, betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock mid-day,



to purchase betwixt and the day of sale may apply

The Ship CYCLOPS,

Burden about 230 tons, (well calculated for any trade, or may be fitted out for Greenland at an easy expence) as she lies in the harbour of Port-Glasgow.

Inventory and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of John Unlop or James Shaw, merchants there; to whom persons intending

In the Press, and speedily will be published, BY WILLIAM CREECH,

The Third Edition of

Elements of the Practice of Physic.

By Dr JOHN GREGORY,

Late Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh.

Of William Creech may also be had;

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS,

WRITTEN BY

PROFESSORS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, AND OTHERS,

Printed for the Use of their STUDENTS:

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1. Observations on the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System, with 55 copperplate tables, by Alexander Monro, M.D. and Professor of Anatomy, royal folio, price 2l. 2s.

2. The Anatomical Tables of Albinus (executed under the inspection and direction of Dr Monro), with the explanations in English, of the same size, in one vol. folio, 11s. 6d.

3. Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ, auctore Jacobo Gregory, M.D. Med. Theoret. Professore, 2 vols 8vo, 14s.

4. Culleni Synopsis Noëlogiæ Methodicæ, exhibens clariss. virorum Sauvagesii, Linnei, Vogelii, Sagar, et Machiardi systemata, 2 vols, 14s.

5. Cullen's Institutions of Medicine.

6. Halleri Prima Linnei Physiologia, cura Culleni.

7. Dr Black's Experiments on Magnesia Alba and Quicklime, with Cullen's experiments on Cold, a new edition, corrected.

8. Methodus Materia Medicæ, auctore Francisco Home.

9. Principia Medicinæ, edit. tertîa, eodem auctore.

10. Clinical Experiments, by the same author.

11. Dr Monro's Anatomy of the Bones and Nerves, with the comparative anatomy.

12. Dr Alison's Lectures on the Materia Medica, revised and published by Dr Hope, 2 vols 4to.

13. Lewis's Dispensatory, a new improved edition.

14. Martin on Heat and Thermometers, new edit.

15. Genera Animalium a Linneo, et aliis, cura Roberti Ramfay, nuper Hifi. Nat. Prof.

16. Delinatio Fossiliûm, auctore Johanne Walker, Nat. Hist. Prof.

17. Schediasma Fossiliûm, eodem auctore.

18. Dr Spence's System of Midwifery, with plates, 2 vols.

19. Lewis's Materia Medica, a new improved edit. by Dr Aitken of Warrington.

20. Principles of Anatomy and Physiology, with 56 plates, 2 vols. by Dr Aitken.

21. Principles of Midwifery, with 30 plates, by the same.

22. Elements of Physic and Surgery, 2 vols. by the same.

23. Systematic Elements of Surgery, by the same.

THE FACULTY OF LAW AND ARTS.

24. Outlines of Mechanical Philosophy, containing the heads of a course of lectures by Mr Robison, Professor of Natural Philosophy.

25. Outlines of Lectures on Universal History, with maps and a chronological table, by Mr Fraser Tytler, Professor of Civil History and Greek and Roman Antiquities.

26. Institutes of Moral Philosophy, a new edition, enlarged and improved, by Dr Ferguson, Professor of Moral Philosophy.

27. History of Civil Society, 8vo, 5th edition, by the same author.

28. The History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the Roman Republic, 3 vols 4to, by the same author.

29. Dr Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, 2 vols 4to, and 2 vols 8vo.

30. Heads of Lectures, by the same author.

31. The First Principles of Philosophy, by Mr Bruce, Professor of Logic, 2d edit. enlarged.

32. Dr Stuart's Mathematical Works.

33. Elements of Algebra, by Dr Trail.

34. Elements of Mathematics, comprehending Geometry, Conic Sections, Mensuration, and Spherics, by John West, assistant Professor at St Andrew's.

35. Heads of Lectures on Roman Antiquities, Roman Literature, and Universal Grammar, by Professor Hill.

36. Collectiones Græcæ, ad usum Academicæ juventutis, cum notis philologicis.

N. B. William Creech having lately purchased the original Grand Anatomical Tables of the celebrated Dr Smellie, a new edition of that splendid and useful work will now be speedily published, at a very moderate price. Gentlemen will be supplied with impressions of the plates, agreeable to the dates of their orders, for which purpose a subscription is opened.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, THE LOVELY MARY,

JAMES BOYD,

(For W. BEATSON) Master,

Is lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 9th Nov. 1786.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffee-house, Threadneedle Street, by the Royal Exchange, at Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ship.



A SIXTEENTH SHARE

Of the Smack Newcastle,

About 80 Tons burthen, as she now lies in the harbour of Leith.

For further particulars apply to Capt. John Kay.

For Kingston and Savannah-la-Mar, JAMAICA,



THE Ship ROSELLE, Captain

HUGG, burthen Three Hundred

Tons, now lying in Leith harbour, will be

ready to take in goods by the 10th November,

and will positively sail on the 15th December.

For freight and passage apply to Mess. William Sibbald and Company, Leith.

N. B. The Roselle has excellent accommodation, and will take passengers for the Windward Islands, to be landed at Antigua or St Kitts; the passage money to be paid here.

And for Private Sale, The Ship KATHARINE, measures above 300 tons, built at Dyfart in 1783, and lately arrived from the West Indies. She sails well, and may be fitted out for the Greenland trade at a small expence. If bought for that purpose the present owners will hold a share, if required.

Apply as above, or to Captain Andrew Macon on board. A parcel of very Fine COTTON, Jamaica and Grenada RUM for Sale.



From the LONDON GAZETTE, Oct. 28.  
AT the Court at St James's, the 27th of October 1786.

**P R E S E N T.**  
The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.  
THIS day the Right Honourable Sir John Parnell, Baronet, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

**St James's, October 28.**  
Wednesday last, being the anniversary of the King's accession to the Throne, when his Majesty entered into the twenty-seventh year of his reign, the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired at one o'clock; and in the evening there were illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy, in London and Westminster.

**Whitehall, Oct. 28.**  
The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Adam Smith, James Edgar, David Reid, Robert Hepburn, and John Henry Cochrane, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for the receipt and management of his Majesty's Customs in Scotland.

**Petersburgh, Oct. 3.**  
The anniversary of the Empress's coronation was celebrated here this day, with the accustomed festivities and demonstrations of joy. A numerous promotion took place upon this occasion, and several ribbands were given away, particularly that of the order of St Alexander to Count Simon de Worontzow, her Imperial Majesty's Minister at the Court of Great Britain.

**Stockholm, Oct. 10.**  
The King departed for Carlscrona the day before yesterday; and yesterday the Queen, with the rest of the Royal Family, removed from Drottningholm to this capital.

**Vienna, Oct. 14.**  
His Imperial Majesty arrived here in perfect health this afternoon.

**LLOYD'S LIST, Oct. 27.**  
The Flora, Findlay, from Petersburg for Leith, put into Whitby the 23d inst. by contrary winds.  
The Vigilant, Duncan, was cut off and run on shore by the slaves at Annamaboe; the Captain and second Mate killed.  
The Enighed, Christianian, from Saloe and Tarragon to Calais, is put into Cowes with damage, after being run foul of by a Dutch East Indiaman in the Channel.

**FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, Oct. 28.**  
**Vienna, Sept. 29.** As it is probable, although it has not yet begun to operate, that the death of the King of Prussia will bring on a change in the political system of Europe, and consequently in that of the house of Austria, fresh instructions have been preparing for the Prince de Reuss, our Ambassador at Vienna, which, after receiving the approbation of the Emperor, will be sent to that Minister; the contents of them have not transpired, but it is said that they are particularly relative to the election of a King of the Romans, and the forming of closer ties between Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

**Vienna, Oct. 4.** In the night of the 29th of last month we had a very violent storm, which damaged the houses and gardens very much. On the 27th a severe storm fell at Graz; it rained and snowed the whole day, and at night there were the most tremendous thunder and lightning at Vogelsberg; the snow was so deep that they might have gone about in sledges: in short, we have accounts from many parts of the violence of the storm on the 27th, particularly at Alsfield, in the county of Hesse-Darmstadt, where the darkness was dreadful, the rain fell in torrents, and the wind blew a tempest; the lightning fell upon the spire of the church, broke all the windows of the buildings, and damaged the roof very much; a vast quantity of snow fell that day among the mountains of Hesse, and the land about Hercherham was covered with it to a prodigious depth.

**Utrecht, Oct. 23.** The sedition which took place lately at Hoorn has had more disagreeable consequences than was expected. Several of the rioters, besides those in prison, being summoned, the populace assembled again, and threatened to pull down the prisons in which they were confined, if immediate justice was not done.

The States of Utrecht, in their answers to those of Holland, express their astonishment, that after the repeated assurances given, that no force should be employed, yet Holland had taken such extraordinary steps, and declare that they will not suffer any troops to march through their territories, or be admitted into their towns; and that they reject the proffered mediation of the confederates on this account.

The departure of the Stadtholder for Nimeguen, where he purposed to spend the winter, is delayed, in consequence of a request made by the inhabitants to the magistrates, that they would endeavour to divert the Prince from this intention.

**Hague, Oct. 22.** The States of Holland and West-Friesland, in consequence of the resolution for suspending the Captain General from the exercise of his official duties, have themselves made a numerous promotion in the army, independent of the participation of the Stadtholder.

**Extract of a letter from Amsterdam.**  
"If you want an evident proof of the malignant fury and frenzy that animate the promoters of confusion under the name of liberty in this unhappy country, you have only to cast your eye upon the following prayer, or rather imprecation, in which a French preacher, called L—s, uttered his rage against the Prince of Orange. It is not merely this unchristian prayer, but the total impunity with which it has been accompanied, that indicates the spirit of the place and of the day. It was delivered in the public pulpit, in this great city, remarkable and justly famed for its police. It was printed in the newspapers under the eye of magistracy; not one single expression of it was disavowed by the preacher; and nevertheless, neither magistrates, nor vestry, nor the synod to which the imprecator belongs, have branded

it with any public censure or mark of their disapprobation.

"The event that gave occasion to the prayer here annexed, was merely this: The small towns of Elbourg and Hattem having rejected the edicts, and opposed the authority of their sovereigns (the States of Guelderland), the contagion of this rebellion was beginning to spread farther. Upon this, the States ordered their Captain General, the Prince of Orange, to send some regiments to maintain subordination. Indemnification was made to the inhabitants of the two refractory towns, for what they had lost by the rapacity of some soldiers. This march of the troops which was a mere act of duty and obedience in the Prince, drew upon him the fury of the Gazetteers, who, in this country, are become a kind of lawgivers. They compared him with Nero, with Alba, with Philip II. well and infamously known in history. And, it was upon this occasion, that a Prince, remarkable at least, for his beneficence and humanity, was held up as an object of divine and human vengeance, in the following prayer, which is an instance of cruel fanaticism perhaps unparalleled in any history, country, or time:

**The PRAYER or IMPRECATION.**  
"Protect, O Lord, my poor fellow-countrymen, who are persecuted by a monster, an abominable monster, whom we have nourished in our bosom; who not satisfied with having plundered our goods, with his black friends, is moreover thifty after blood, the blood of the unhappy patriots. Grant, Lord, that he may perish, and that when he is in the convulsions of death, none may be touched with compassion! (affected). Praise be unto thee, O Lord, that thou hast opened the eyes of those, who hitherto would not believe, that this monster was capable of such horrible deeds. Save our Sovereigns, and grant that those who may lose their lives for their zeal for the country, may exchange their abode with that which Barneveld and De Witt enjoy," &c.

**From the MADRAS COURIER, Feb. 8, 1786.**  
A most extraordinary discovery was lately made near Nellore, and if properly improved may throw great light on ancient history. As an husbandman was plowing, his plow struck the top of a small Indian Temple, which, after clearing off the surrounding earth, he found to contain a number of Roman coins, bearing the impressions of Trajan, Adrian, Faustina, &c. They are of pure gold, in high preservation, and the execution so excellent, that in the head of Trajan, the expression of the eyes is remarkably strong and striking.

Some of them are perforated for the purpose, it is supposed, of wearing round the necks of the natives. Neither history, or tradition furnish the most distant hint, on which even a vague idea can be formed of the circumstance by which those coins were brought to India. We hope to be enabled to enter more fully on this subject at another period.

**LONDON, Oct. 28.**  
Yesterday, soon after twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived at St James's; the levee immediately commenced; the Ministers of State, and a few of the nobility, were present. After the levee a Council was held, and broke up at half past four o'clock. The Marquis of Carmarthen, the Duke of Richmond, and Mr Pitt, had conferences, as had Sir George Yonge, before the King set off to Windsor. Yesterday the Earl of Errol killed the King's hand at St James's, on being promoted in the guards.

Yesterday Sir Charles Douglas had a long conference with the King at St James's. Yesterday Lord Mazarene arrived in town from France, where he has been ten years.

Yesterday morning his Majesty visited the Princess Elizabeth at Kew.

The physicians attendant on the Princess Elizabeth have pronounced her Royal Highness out of danger. They have prescribed a change of air as necessary to her perfect re-establishment.

The Princess Amelia continued yesterday on the verge of dissolution, and it could only be said existed at seven in the evening. The immense fortune of this Princess, it is said, a few inconsiderable legacies to old domestics excepted, is bequeathed by her will to German relations, none of the Royal Family of England being mentioned in it.

The superb long set of solid gold tea and coffee equipage, elegantly wrought, which was presented to the Princess Amelia by the late King, valued at 97,000l. was on Monday last sent off for Hesse-Cassel, as a present to her nephew the reigning Prince.

Yesterday the Prince of Wales dined with the Duke of Portland at his house in Piccadilly.

Yesterday evening the Prince of Wales gave a concert at Carlton House, at which were present the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, Lord Viscount Hampden and his Lady, Lady Archer, Lady Ann Lindsey, and a few other distinguished persons.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met, and further prorogued to the 14th of December next.

We are happy to inform our readers from the best authority, that, in consequence of the commercial treaty with France, the manufacturers of Manchester and its environs have already received a material benefit. The French merchants have speculated so far, that the Manchester people having exhausted their stock, and employed all the manufacturers that could be procured, are now under the necessity of coming to town in numbers for the purpose of completing their orders. Those who were bound to deliver a certain quantity of goods in three and six months, have offered considerable premiums to be released from their obligation. But what is yet more, their own goods have been re-purchased from the London shopkeepers, at an advance of ten, and in some instances twelve per cent. on the prime cost, for the purpose of supplying the rapid speculation of the first orders.

The ground on which the Duke of Bridgewater's house stands in Cleveland-row, St James's, was a few days since purchased by the King. The house is shortly to be pulled down, and a stately palace erected in its room for his Royal Highness the Duke

of York!—Sir William Chambers is to be the architect.

The public have been misinformed with respect to the villa of the late Lord Keppel reverting to the King. It falls to the gift of the Duke of Gloucester, as Ranger of Windsor Forest. His Royal Highness has accordingly given it to his son, Prince William Frederic. At the same time the Duke wrote a very handsome letter to the Prince of Wales, intreating him to accept the use of the villa as long as he pleased. It was originally given to the Albemarle family by William Duke of Cumberland, whose friendship for the Earl of Albemarle was such, that he prevailed on King George II. to extend his grant for three lives, as the Ranger can of himself give it but for one.

Yesterday morning some dispatches were received from Mr Eden, his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris; and the same day some dispatches were received from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; the contents of both were forwarded to his Majesty at Windsor.

Letters from Dublin say, that the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, who is now in Ireland, has been received there by all descriptions, as well as Outs, with the most cordial urbanity; he has visited his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, his Grace of Leinster, &c. &c. his stay there will be very short, as he intends to be in London some weeks previous to the English Parliament, in order to prepare for the carrying on the enquiry into the conduct of the late Governor-General of Bengal.

On Monday next, the subscribers to India Scrip will make good their second payment of 30 per cent. on 155l. There remains about six hundred thousand pounds to be still subscribed.

The senior regiments on duty in the kingdom of Ireland, and the garrison of Gibraltar, are to be relieved speedily, orders having been given for that purpose.

Orders are sent down to every seaport in England, not to suffer ships that arrive from Alicante, Malaga, &c. to land any goods, or suffer any person to go or come from on board them till they have performed quarantine.

The sheep-walks near Plafow and Westham, for some time past have been nightly plundered, without a discovery of the authors of the depredation. At last, from the frequency, and the fresh injury received from each visit, the graziers were roused, and entered into a determination to watch narrowly, and to pursue with spirit the nocturnal plunderers. The other night, while they were guarding the flocks, they observed some men coming from the river side, who marked out some sheep, and seizing them, carried them off by the same road they came. The graziers followed them, and saw them enter into different ships lying off at a small distance from the shore. They procured proper officers, went on board, found their property there, and secured the men concerned in the robbery. Several of the crew of three of his Majesty's ships were taken before a magistrate; and sufficient proof being produced, they were by him committed for trial.

On Wednesday last a new distillery-house was opened at Wandsworth, upon a very extensive scale. According to report, two coppers in this edifice hold 1400-gallons each, and 70rs. or one hundred and forty sacks of grain, are to be daily wetted.

In order to support the above works upon the most economical principles, the proprietors have constructed four sets of cells, which are 104 yards each in length, and contain 1,500 wine.

Yesterday a fellow on Epsom course collected a large assembly of the lower order of the turf round him by exhibiting, in a show box, what he called "a model in paste, of the notorious diamond delivered by Mr Hastings to his most gracious Majesty!"

Mrs Jordan, who has so well established her fame as an actress, is the daughter of Capt Bland, a gentleman, who, whilst he lived, commanded a company on the Irish establishment. She first appeared on the Dublin stage by the name of Miss Francis, under the auspices of Mr Ryder, who was then the manager.

By a gentleman just arrived from Rome, on whose veracity we can rely, we are informed, that the Pretender, or as he is more commonly called Le Chevalier de St George, has lately sustained a very severe domestic loss in the elopement of his wife. The lady, it is somewhat singular, has absented herself in company with Count Altieri, whom the public will recollect to be the Nobleman who a few years since was the cause of the remarkable *fracas* between Lord and Lady L—. The Chevalier has taken the circumstance greatly to heart. He has named his natural daughter the heiress of his fortune, under the name of the Countess of Albany. The Cardinal York has received her visits under that title; and as her father has been recognized in every polite assembly in Rome as a King, she is at present accepted as the lineal successor to his dignities.

Letters from Rome, dated Oct. 13, give an example of the power of the inquisition, which militates against all laws divine and human. The facts are as follow:

"The young Chevalier Amadei, near five years since, married an amiable lady, of great beauty and accomplishments; but whose birth and fortune were inferior to his own. They lived for some time exceedingly happy, and their felicity was increased by the birth of a daughter, who was the delight of her parents.

"About two years ago the Chevalier's relations petitioned the Holy Office to dissolve the marriage, under pretence of the innocent lady having perverted her consort from the Catholic Faith. The Pope, upon application, ordered Amadei to be confined in the castle of St Angelo, and the cause to be investigated by the Ecclesiastical Court, who dissolved the marriage in the month of September last.

"The unhappy wife, in an agony of despair, threw herself at the feet of the Pontiff; but, meeting with no redress, fell into convulsions, of which she expired four days afterwards.

"The Chevalier was set at liberty upon the separation taking place; but, on hearing the fate of his beloved wife, was seized with a temporary mad-

ness, and when the letters came away was pronounced past hopes of recovery."

In despotic monarchies, justice is administered in a very summary manner. We learn by yesterday's mail, that the heads of 50 Beys, and other distinguished prisoners, have been sent from Egypt to Constantinople, in order to be exposed on the gates of the Seraglio in *terrorum*.

It appears from a late resolution of the rates of Zealand, brought by yesterday's mail, that the Stadtholder is by no means so destitute of friends in the Republic of the Seven United States, as has been generally supposed.

Letters from Warsaw, dated October 8, mention, that a great disturbance happened at the opening of the Diet, which took place there on the second of this month. The celebrated M. Gadzinski was elected Martial of the Diet by a majority of 168 votes to 9, a circumstance which shews the great influence of the Court of Petersburg in the Senate of Poland.

**Generosity** is the growth of all countries; and those whom we are pleased to style barbarians, have in many instances given us practical lessons of liberality, which few of the refined and more polished inhabitants of Europe would strive to imitate. The following anecdotes, which we extract from the History of the City of Marseilles, lately published in French, is of that nature, and will, we flatter ourselves, reconcile the readers to that great truth too often contradicted by national prejudice, that human nature is every where the same, and capable, whatever be the country, of the most sublime and disinterested benevolence.—These are the author's words:

"About the conclusion of the last century, Nicholas Compien, a native of Marseilles, embarked on board a ship belonging to that port, bound to Egypt. Unfortunately he was taken, together with the vessel, and other passengers, by a Barbary rover, and carried in to Tripoli, where he was purchased as a slave by a wealthy inhabitant of that city. Notwithstanding the mildest treatment, Compien could not brook his present situation; every moment of his life was embittered by the recollection of what he had left behind him, perhaps for ever—his country and relations. One day his master, who had tried in vain to soothe and comfort, addressed him in these words: 'Pledge me thy word of honour, and promise to return, if I give thee leave to go to Marseilles to visit thy brethren, and settle thy family concerns; may the Almighty guide thy steps, and bring thee back in health.'

"Compien joyfully accepted of the kind offer, went back into his own country, and in spite of the allurements of his friends, especially the prayers and tears of a beloved wife and children, he, like another Regulus, returned to the place of his captivity.

"On his arrival at his master's house, he found him overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow, lamenting over his almost expiring wife, whom he loved tenderly: 'Christian,' said the good man, on Compien's first entering the room, 'thou comest in good time to my aid; thou feelest my affliction; heaven hath sent thee back; pray to thy God for my wife and myself, for he must be moved by the supplications of a righteous man.'

"Compien fell on his knees, and, prostrate by the side of the good Musselman, fervently prayed like the son of Tobias, on the first night of his wedding. The ardent wishes of these two honest creatures were heard; every day the wife grew better; and when entirely restored to health, the grateful master spoke thus to his slave:—'Hear me, Christian; thou hast no longer cause to grieve on my account, nor thine. I wish thou couldst live with me, and take my daughter to thy wife; but both thy religion and mine forbid it. Its laws must be obeyed, though ever so contrary to my inclination. Hear me to the end, and do not interrupt me with thy thanks; I deserve them not yet, and with it were in any power to merit them. One good I can freely bestow upon thee; it is thy liberty. This is not enough for me; I have ordered a ship to be laden with corn; it belongs to thee. Depart, since it is the will of heaven that thou shouldst leave me. Thou must not return empty handed to thy countrymen; let them all be my friends, as I am, and shall ever remain thine.'

"The fact, as above related, is vouched to by the son of the late Monf. Compien, who till his death kept up a constant intercourse with his worthy friend of Tripoli—and this man was a Turk! an infidel!—Go thou, proud Christian, and do like wife.

**Extract of a letter from Rome, Oct. 4.**  
"We learn from Senigaglia, in the Duchy of Urbino, that on the nights of the 19th and 20th ult. they had a violent tempest, which has ruined all the country along the Adriatic Gulf quite to Ancona, the trees being all rooted up, and the vines totally destroyed. Most of the chimnies in Sinigaglia, Pesaro, and Fano, were blown down; a great number of vessels laden with corn were lost, and many seamen perished."

**Extract of a letter from Delhi, Feb. 19.**  
"Yesterday, advices were received from Cashmere, dated January 3, 1786, containing the following particulars:

"The army of Timur Shaw, commanded by Muddud Khan, and 24 other chiefs, entered the Suba of Cashmere, of which Azad Khan was Subadar on the part of Shah, whose brother, however, he protected against that Prince. Their forces assembled at Sunoor, near Mugguffer. Abad, from which place Muddud Khan, proceeding by the assistance of the Zemindar of that district, arrived before the city of Khondeh (adjacent to Cashmere) at two o'clock in the morning, when the gates were shut. His attendants calling out to the people within to open them, the Governor enquired who they were, and was answered, that they were the attendants of Azad Khan; upon which the sentinels without hesitation throwing open the gates, Muddud Khan, with all his followers, entered the city. When Azad Khan received this intelligence, assuming a brave resolution, he rode with only fifteen



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to the neighbourhood of Khondah, and, on the opposite bank of the river which runs through that city, vented his indignation in loud ex-  
clamations against Muddud Khan, whom he re-  
sented for his unmanly conduct, in coming con-  
fronted like a woman, and entering the city by  
treachery. Then, quitting the banks of the river,  
he returned to his army, which was at the distance  
of twenty coss.  
Muddud Khan dispatched 500 horsemen in  
pursuit of him; but he nevertheless reached his  
camp with his fifteen followers. Then, in  
defending forces, he marched against Khondah, and  
after a furious attack, in which 2000 soldiers of  
his army fell, while the loss on the part  
of Azad Khan was inconsiderable, the superiority  
of his side being evident till Muddud Khan with  
his Baboo (an inhabitant of that district) calling  
for succours, all the inhabitants of the city, with  
arms and other weapons, flocked together, and, if-  
fording from the city, fought with so much re-  
solution, that Azad Khan, no longer able to endure  
the fury of the conflict, fled with 3000 horse to  
the mountains, where collecting his family and wealth, he  
retreated to the mountains which lie in the district of  
Babar.  
It is said that the son of Muddud Khan is  
named Nazim (Viceroy) of Calcutta, the capital  
of which Muddud Khan entered on the 22d of  
December, and seizing the person of Secunder Shah  
dissatisfied brother of Timur Shah) directed the  
movement of the unhappy Prince to be pulled out with  
him, which is a species of the most ignominious  
treatment.  
All the advices that have been received from  
Calcutta are lavish in the praise of Azad Khan,  
and at the age of nineteen years, has displayed  
a resolution and conduct.  
The French are now tugging at a cotton square  
professing to be the East-Indies, for which place  
it was nearly ready to sail on the 16th inst. its force  
was variously related, but it is consist of one ship of  
the line, and three or four frigates;—thus far is  
known.  
The following paper has been publicly sold in the  
streets of Amsterdam, and in all other towns of  
the Republic.  
No. Anno 1786.  
“All persons (who are well affected) are invited  
to assist on Wednesday the 20th of September, to  
conveyance that will be made with great pomp  
and solemnity, of William V. of old the  
beloved Prince of Orange; but yesterday the  
cannon of God, the friend of England, the cause  
of the evils of the Republic, the corrupter of its  
citizens, the blasphemer of their religion, the op-  
pressor of their citizens, &c. the enemy of the state,  
and to say all, the ocean and abyss of all that is  
evil.”  
PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 28.  
Bank Stock, 141 3/4 a 1/2. Ditto, New Ann. —  
per cent. Ann. 112 3/4 a 1/2. Ditto 17 1/2, —  
113. India Stock, —  
per cent. Ann. 177 3/4, 94. 3 per cent. Ann. shut.  
+ 93 3/4 a 94. India Bonds paid, 89 prem.  
per cent. con. 76 1/2. Ditto unpaid, —  
per cent. red. 75 1/2. India Scrip. 94 a 10 1/2 prem.  
per cent. 172 1/2. Navy Bills, 1 1/2 disc.  
Long Ann. —. Exch. Bills, —  
Ditto 177 3/4, 13 13-16ths a 1/2. Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 4 s.  
South Sea Stock, —. Consols for Nov. 76 1/2 a 3/4 a 1/2.  
per cent. Old. Ann. —.  
WIND AT DEAL, Oct. 26. E. N. E.  
EDINBURGH.  
Extra of a letter from London, Oct. 28.  
“This day, his Majesty, together with the Duke  
of Cumberland, took the diversion of hunting in the  
neighbourhood of Windsor, after which his Royal  
Highness dined at the Castle with their Majesties.  
“From private letters, as well as the mails of yester-  
day, a speedy accommodation between the several  
parties of Holland is likely to take place. Indeed,  
the quarrel has, for some time past, been shifted  
from the Prince Stadtholder and their High Mighti-  
nesses, and is now between the States themselves,  
who seem in fact to have lost almost all sight of the  
original cause of the dispute between themselves and  
the Prince of Orange. The States of Holland have,  
indeed, actually proceeded to make promotions in  
the army, without the concurrence or knowledge of  
the Stadtholder; but the rest of the Provinces have  
set their faces against this act of violence.  
“A further proof of national economy has lately  
been exhibited by the appointment of Thomas Gil-  
bert, Esq; at a salary of 1500 l. as Superintendent  
and Paymaster of the Public Works.  
“Whatever may be given out, it is said, that the  
true reason why Parliament has not been called is,  
that the Minister is by no means ready to meet them.  
The French Treaty is not ready—The Treaty with  
Russia is not yet begun—The Convention with  
Spain is unfinished—The Treaty with the Emperor  
is in no forwardness—The Treaty with Portugal is  
to be commenced—and that with America is as  
backward as ever; besides, that the Administration  
have yet to determine what conduct to pursue to-  
wards Ireland.  
“It was this afternoon said, that the Princess A-  
melia had actually departed this life. Her High-  
ness is reported to have died immensely rich, and  
to have left a great sum in ready money. Those,  
however, who pretend to be able to form a judgment  
thereof, are of a different opinion, her Royal High-  
ness having greatly impaired her fortune by pensions,  
benefactions, and pecuniary assistance to her rela-  
tions the Dukes of G—r and C—d. On the  
other hand, besides her own fortune, his late Majesty  
left her 100,000 l. and the late Duke of Cumber-  
land an immense property in money and annuity  
bonds, none of which were taken without their be-  
ing granted both to himself and his sister. Her sa-  
vings, too, in the Civil List allowance, must also  
have been very considerable.  
“So many reports have been circulated from time  
to time, of the resignation of Earl Mansfield, that  
any thing of the kind seems to deserve but little cre-  
dit. It is, however, now said to be the noble Earl's  
intention to quit the Justiceship of the King's Bench  
early in November next.”

Edinburgh, Nov. 1. 1786.  
At a Meeting of the Directors of the Chamber  
of Commerce and Manufactures, held here this day,  
THOMAS EDINGTON, Esq; in the Chair, they came  
to the following resolutions, respecting the proposed  
alteration of the Corn Laws.  
Resolved unanimously,  
I. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that  
the present law respecting the opening and shutting  
of the ports, for the importation and exportation of  
grain, has been, and is subject to much abuse, and  
should be amended.  
II. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that  
in a matter of such importance as an alteration of  
the Corn Law, much deliberation and attention are  
required; and that the interest of the Landholder,  
the Farmer, the Manufacturer, and the Labourer,  
should be impartially considered.  
III. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that  
this body corporate should support such alteration of  
the law only, as shall appear to them best adapted to  
the general good of the country at large.  
IV. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that  
a Committee be appointed to take the subject, in  
the above liberal view, into serious consideration,  
and to report to the next general Meeting of Di-  
rectors of this Chamber, to be held on Wednesday  
the 6th of December next.  
V. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that  
thanks should be returned to the Gentlemen who  
have favoured the Chamber with their observations  
on this important business, and that all papers which  
have been, or may be transmitted, should be laid  
before the Committee, for their consideration.  
The Meeting then appointed the following Gen-  
tlemen to be a Committee upon the business, viz.  
Sir James Hunter-Blair, Baronet,  
William Ramsay, Esq; of Barnton,  
James Stirling, Esq;  
Robert Fall, Esq; Dunbar,  
Mess. Walter Bigger, manufacturer,  
Alex. Crichton, coachmaker,  
John Learmonth, merchant,  
Hugh Bell, brewer,  
Geo. Chalmers, merchant,  
James Craig, baker, with  
David Stewart, Esq; Chairman, and  
The Secretaries.  
WILLIAM CREECH, } Secretaries.  
JA. MORRISON, jun. }  
Captain James Robertson of Erno, died at Er-  
noch 31st October. It is hoped his relations will  
accept of this as a proper notification of his death.  
On Friday last, the King's College and Univer-  
sity of Aberdeen conferred the degree of Doctor of  
Medicine on Mr John Gay, of the city of Turin in  
Italy.  
A very singular treaty of marriage is now on foot  
in Aberdeen, between John Melis, a beggar, lame,  
palsied, and 80 years of age, and Anne Hay, also  
of the mendicant order, and aged 72.  
This morning, a chairman, of the name of Paul  
Robertson, was found lying dead at the head of the  
Covenant Close. He was plying at his business ve-  
ry late last night, and is supposed to have been much  
into and out with liquor.  
Friday, a melancholy accident happened in one  
of the coal pits at Camlachie: One of the workmen  
observing a large stone in the roof likely to give  
way, ordered his son, a young man, to clear the  
ground for erecting a pillar to support it, when, in  
the very act of doing so, the stone fell upon him,  
and crushed him in a manner too shocking to relate.  
The stone was so large, that it took all the men in  
the pit to remove it off the body.  
Same day, a young man was found drowned in  
the Clyde opposite to Meikle Govan.  
A few days ago a remarkable fine vessel, the lar-  
gest ever built at Lancaster, was launched from the  
building yard of Mr John Brockbank. She is called  
the William Beckford, and is the property of a  
mercantile house in London. The greatest com-  
course of people ever known upon such an occasion,  
and the music of the 40th regiment attended the  
launch. Upwards of 200 people partook of a plen-  
tiful dinner provided for the company, and at night  
there was a very genteel ball. The vessel was built  
below bridge, has since then fallen down the river,  
and is of a burthen sufficient to make 700 hogheads  
freight in the West India trade.  
FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.  
OBSERVATIONS on the NEW FORM of PROCESS.  
(Continued from our last.)  
3. IT is believed, that the Church in general will  
object to the abolition of the censorial power,  
which hath been vested in presbyteries as a *nobile of-  
ficio* from the first establishment of the Reforma-  
tion.  
This is a power in presbyteries to enquire into the  
grounds of a *fama clamor* against a minister; to  
lead a precognition; and, if they see cause, to insti-  
tute a process by libel, which is tried in the first in-  
stance before themselves, yet subject to the review of  
the Synod and General Assembly.  
The sole objection which is pretended to lie a-  
gainst this ancient usage, is, that it appears as a me-  
taphysical solecism in law, that the same Court  
should be libellers and judges in the same cause.  
But an incongruity, which is in speculation only,  
ought not to be too hastily condemned, otherwise  
the British constitution itself must be branded with  
absurdity. For three independent branches in one  
legislature, with a final negative in every case, vest-  
ed in each branch, is a great speculative absurdity;  
yet in practice it is found to be the most salutary in-  
stitution which ever took place in the political inter-  
ests of men. To condemn an established practice,  
it is not enough to shew that its principle is incon-  
gruous in speculation; it ought to be shewn that it  
hath produced bad effects in the series of affairs.  
Now, it is a certain fact, that no instance can be  
produced in which the censorial power of presby-  
teries hath ever been attended with any bad conse-  
quence whatever. No act of injustice hath ever  
been traced to that source: And it is another cer-  
tain fact, that much good hath been derived to the  
Church from that power. Many offenders, whom

no private party chose to meddle with, have, by the  
warchful care of their brethren, been thus brought to  
justice; and, on the other hand, innocent men, who  
had suffered by the tongue of slander, have, by this  
mode of enquiry, been vindicated before the world.  
Under the law as it now stands, a clergyman, whose  
character is hurt by the voice of fame, can go to his  
presbytery and demand an enquiry, which may lead  
either to the detection of guilt, or the vindication of  
innocence. Under the proposed regulation he has  
no such resource, for his presbytery has no power e-  
ven to take cognizance of any such matter.  
Here again the business is likely to be spoiled by  
a forced analogy to the secular courts. The Crown  
has a public prosecutor, and therefore a public pro-  
secutor in the Church must supersede the authority  
of presbyteries.  
It is now proposed, That when there is a *fama*  
*clamor* against a minister, the presbytery are to send  
word to the Procurator of the Church, who is there-  
upon to lead a precognition, and lay it before next  
General Assembly; and the Assembly is to order  
him, if they see cause, to serve a libel, and to con-  
duct the process at the public expence.  
The objections against this new system are many,  
and are insurmountable. 1st, It tends to the unne-  
cessary publication of scandals; every *fama clamor*,  
which might be finally discussed in the provincial  
court, must come forward at once to the General  
Assembly; a circumstance which tends to hurt the  
reputation of the order. 2d, There will never af-  
ter this be any private prosecutor. What heritor or  
other parishioner will put his hand in his pocket to  
lay out his money in a process, at the risk of being  
censured as a slanderer if he fails in his proof, when  
there is an officer who is bound to prosecute all such  
causes at the public expence? 3d, Who can answer  
for the conduct of the Procurator? We can all an-  
swer for the gentleman who at present, with honour  
to himself, and with advantage to the Church, fills  
that office. But who knows what his successors  
may be? Indolent, perhaps, or unskilled in ecclesi-  
astical business, they may either be slack in doing  
their duty, or may blunder business by mismanage-  
ment; and as there will in future be no other pro-  
secutor, one insufficient man, whom successful inter-  
est may invest with the Procurator's office, will un-  
hinge the whole discipline of the Church for a life-  
time. But even this is not the worst; for, 4th,  
The Procurator, however qualified and upright, can-  
not in person either lead precognitions, or conduct  
processes at a distance from the metropolis. All  
business of this kind, therefore, without the bounds  
of the presbytery of Edinburgh, must be conducted  
by country attorneys, acting under the Procurator's  
commission. What will be the feelings of presby-  
teries to see that important trust, of watchmen over  
one another, thus wrested from them, and put into  
such hands, deemed, it seems, more worthy to ex-  
ercise it?—to see country attorneys, independent of  
their control, leading precognitions respecting the  
moral character of clergymen within their bounds,  
and guilty, it may be, of gross and irremediable par-  
tiality to either side, as their little private inter-  
ests may lead them? I do not suppose that, under such  
an arrangement, presbyteries would ever trouble the  
Procurator with a *fama clamor*: They would ra-  
ther suffer an unworthy individual to remain undis-  
turbed, than submit to the disgrace and danger of  
this form of process.  
The censorial power ought not by any means to be  
sundered; it is a precious and a sacred right;  
and it hath always hitherto been exercised with ju-  
stice and with honour. Let us not hear of conduct-  
ing these causes at the public expence, as a reason  
for this invasion of such a right; presbyteries con-  
duct their own business without any expence: Their  
clerks make out the writings; they are their own ad-  
vocates in superior courts; and there is no propriety  
in applying the public money of the Church in a new  
plan, which professes to relieve them, but which in  
fact degrades them.  
To remove all apprehensions from the metaphysi-  
cal difficulty above mentioned, let it be remembered,  
that though the presbyteries try the causes upon their  
own libel, their sentence is not final, but their whole  
procedure is reviewed by a superior court, if a party  
chuses to appeal, or a single member of court, dis-  
pleased with the judgment, complains for redress.  
It is, perhaps, only for this year, that it shall be  
a doctrine of ecclesiastical law, that members of in-  
ferior courts may in any case either complain to their  
superiors for redress of wrong, or be permitted to  
explain the grounds of judgments which they have  
pronounced, for the new overture aims at the aboli-  
tion of both these rights.  
4. In the Overture, chap. viii. §. 7. we find the  
following strange proposition, “If parties shall not  
appeal and protest, then the sentence shall become  
final as to those parties; nor shall it be brought un-  
der review of any superior court, by complaint of  
any member of the inferior, so as to affect the said  
parties in any manner of way. But it is still com-  
petent to any member of such inferior court, to  
bring any sentence under review by complaint, to  
the sole purpose of subjecting the court to the censure  
of their superiors.”  
What good end this novel doctrine is intended to  
serve, passes all comprehension. Perhaps we shall be  
told, that there is no provision in the civil courts  
like this which is meant to be abolished. Be it so,  
that is no reason for altering the law of the Church.  
The privilege of complaint is experienced in its sa-  
lutory effects at every synod, and every Assembly of  
the Church.—Almost every decision in the ecclesi-  
astical courts bears an immediate or remote relation  
to the constitution; tending either to confirm, or to  
shake its fabric.—A minority of a court, who think  
that wrong is done, and the constitution injured by  
a particular decision, ought to have the privilege of  
carrying the cause to their superiors, and of craving  
to have the wrong redressed. There are many cases  
in which no party will appeal.—If the majority of a  
presbytery acquit a guilty man upon their own libel,  
the panel will not appeal.—If upon the procurator's  
libel, according to the new plan, his country attor-  
ney, for a guinea or two, will hold his tongue when  
he should take an appeal.—Causes come before pres-

byteries often by petition.—If the majority of the  
court grant an unconstitutional petition, the party will  
not appeal when they have got their will.—The sen-  
tences of presbyteries, will, therefore, in many cases  
become final, and serious evils to the constitution be-  
come irremediable. The wisdom of our fathers pro-  
vided, that any member of court might, by complaint,  
procure the review and reversal of an improper sentence.  
One third of the causes which come before the As-  
sembly, are brought thither by complaint; and we all  
have seen, that the Assembly hath often judged  
it necessary, upon public grounds, and where no  
party was appealing, to reverse sentences which have  
come before them in this form, *ne quid detrimenti*  
*ecclesia caperet*. If the overture passes as it is, there  
will henceforth be no review of any cause by com-  
plaint. Yes, says the Overture, members may still  
complain, to the sole effect of bringing censure on their  
brethren. This clause is an insult to the order, ac-  
cording to which, as a clergyman, I feel something like indig-  
nation. What! Is there so much of the spirit of  
malevolence among us, that we will go to the Ge-  
neral Assembly with a cause, and set our brethren  
at the bar, in the sole expectation that we may be  
able to have them rebuked from the chair. I have  
seen very worthy men complainers; but I never  
heard them crave, that their brethren might be cen-  
sured for an erroneous sentence. No: They came  
to the bar, as the salutary provision of the law au-  
thorized them. They pleaded that wrong was done,  
either to an individual, or to the public: They craved  
to have the sentence reversed; and when it was  
reversed, they were satisfied; while, at the same  
moment, they would have been more distressed, if  
their brethren on the other side of the bar had been  
censured, than they could have been by the loss of  
the cause which they brought under review.  
When members of last Assembly began to express  
their alarm at the abolition of the right of complain-  
ing to superior courts for redress, they were told,  
that this alteration of the constitution extended only  
to cases of scandal. But this is not the case. In  
the printed Overture it in the strongest terms extends  
to all causes whatever. But why, even in cases of  
scandal should this privilege be taken away? A  
member of presbytery thinks an innocent man hath  
been unjustly condemned, or unfairly dealt with in  
the procedure upon his case: What shadow of re-  
son can be assigned why he should be interdicted  
from carrying his complaint to the Assembly, and  
from standing at the bar beside his injured brother,  
to state the merits of his cause, in a speech un-  
clouded with the quirks of law-logic, but conduct-  
ed with a degree of feeling and effect, which could  
not be expected from the feed counsel of the unfor-  
tunate appellant? It is a found maxim of policy,  
that no ancient established practice ought to be abo-  
lished, unless it hath produced bad effects, which  
the right of complaint never did.  
The proposed form of process appears to be cal-  
culated as much as possible, to take the conduct of  
business in general, and particularly of the bar busi-  
ness, out of the hands of the clergy, and to commit  
it entirely to the lawyers. The humiliation of the  
clergy receives the coup de grace in the concluding  
paragraph, which I shall bring forward as another  
objection to the Overture.  
[To be continued.]  
SOUND SHIPPING.  
PASSED THE SOUND,  
Oct. 15. Peggy of and from Borrowstoness, Hardie, for  
Copenhagen, with coals.  
Nelly of and from Dundee, Thornton, for Riga.  
John of and from ditto, Wroughton, for ditto, ditto.  
Nancy of and from ditto, Rollo, for Danzig, ditto.  
Tartar of and from Donaghadee, Alexander, for Cop-  
penhagen, ditto.  
—16. Gustavus Adolphus of and from Leith, Burns, for  
Memel, ditto.  
Britannia of Dyfart, Gray, from Clayholm, for ditto.  
Elizabeth of and from Kirkcaldy, Beveridge, for Dan-  
zig, ditto.  
—17. — of and from Dundee, Pattullo, for Riga.  
Dolphin of and from ditto, Kidd, for ditto, ditto.  
James of Inverkeithing, Gordon, from Torryburn, for  
Copenhagen, with coals.  
Apollo of Kirkcaldy, Wilson, from Leith, for Mem-  
mel, ballast.  
Peter of Saltcoats, Bar, from Glasgow, for Memel.  
Remain the ships as in our last.—Lively, Webster, of Dun-  
dee; Vella Nova, Spittal, of Alloa; Active, Melford, of  
Whitehaven.  
Elfinore, October 17. Wind N. N. E.  
WOOD AND HOBBS.  
ARRIVED AT LEITH, Oct. 31. William and Mary,  
Jockling, from Burnham, with grain; Polly, Stenton,  
from Belton, ditto; Delme and Gerard, Ransom, from  
Cromer, ditto; Providence, Bloom, from Wells, ditto;  
Culloden, M'Laren, from Inverness, goods; Friendship,  
Wilhart, from Lynn, grain; Capid, Edmonds, Burn-  
ham, ditto; William and John, Holms, from Lynn,  
ditto.—Nov. 1. Peggy, Parkison, from ditto, ditto; Bell,  
Robert, from St David's, with grain; Charlotte,  
Bloom, from Lynn, with grain; Mary, Russell, from  
Ipswich, ditto; Minerva, Wights, from Yarmouth, di-  
tto; three sloops with coals.  
SAILED, Jan, Ferrier, for Glasgow, with goods; Three  
Friends, W. Ith, for Inverness, ditto.  
ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Oct. 27. Lochnell, —  
from Liverpool, with goods.—28. Peggy, Frew, from  
St John's, with oil, &c.; Dispatch, Gray, from Liver-  
pool, with goods; Speedwell Cutter, Captain Wallace,  
from a cruise; Crawford, Paul, from Belfast, with  
oats.—29. Hopewell, Gray, from Liverpool, with goods.  
SAILED, 27. Grace, Morton, for Dundalk, with goods;  
Jean and Janet, Ker, for Dublin, ditto.—28. Primrose,  
Robertson, for ditto, with ditto; Jeany, Simpson, for  
Rotterdam, with tobacco.—29. Cunningham, Patterson,  
for Virginia, with goods.  
WITH A VIEW OF EDINBURGH CASTLE.  
This Day is Published, Price 1 s.  
THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE:  
OR,  
LITERARY MISCELLANY.  
For OCTOBER 1786.  
CONTAINING  
ESSAYS, EXTRACTS, and ABRIDGMENTS, from  
English, and more particularly from Foreign New Pu-  
blications, many of which relate to the Sciences and Arts, or  
to the History of Nature and of Nations. With Biographi-  
cal and Literary Anecdotes; Tales translated from the  
French, and other languages; Reviews, and other original  
articles in prose and verse.  
In this Number are given ample extracts from the Poem  
of R. BURNS, a Ploughman in Ayrshire.  
Printed for and Sold by J. SIBBALD, Edinburgh; by Dun-  
lop and Wilson, Glasgow; Angus and Son, Aberdeen; and  
W. Boyd, Dumfries.





## NOTICE

To the HERITORS of the Parish of CAMPSIE.  
IN the Process of Locality depending before the  
Tend Court at the instance of the Minister of Campsie,  
against the Heritors, the Lord Hailes, Ordinary to the  
same, upon the 15th day of July last, nominated and ap-  
pointed Alexander Grant junior, writer in Edinburgh, com-  
mon agent for inflicting in, obtaining and extracting decreet  
of locality of the parish of Campsie; and, upon the 26th day  
of the said month of July, his Lordship ordained the Heri-  
tors to produce their rights to the teinds of their respective  
lands within the parish, if they have, in the clerk's  
hands, betwixt and the 15th day of November current, with  
certification; and ordained the common agent to publish this  
order in the Edinburgh and Glasgow News-papers.

## MALT TO SELL.

TO be Sold at Huttonburn, near Kinross, by public roup,  
on Tuesday the 7th day of November 1786.  
About 1500 Bolls of MALT, of last year's crop, in whole  
or in parcels. The Malt has been well kept, and is in good  
order, and will be shown by applying to Michael Henderson  
of Turfhill, by Kinross. Credit will be given till Candle-  
mas next, upon proper security.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

## Salmon Fishings to be Let.

To be LET for such a term of years as can be agreed upon,  
THE SALMON FISHINGS in rivers on the farms of  
T. Mickle Grunard, Ullapool, Inverpoll, and Keanchilis,  
in Coigach, all parts of the estate of Cromarty.

Proposals may be lodged with Lord Macleod the proprie-  
tor, at Edinburgh; or Roderick Mackenzie, Esq. of Scot-  
tish, by Parkhill, any time between and the first day of Fe-  
bruary next.

## TO BE LET.

For nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next,  
THE Farm of Westmuir, consisting  
of about 139 acres, all inclosed. The farm lies ab-  
out one mile south of the South Queensferry.

Proposals may be given in to John Dundas clerk to the sig-  
net, or to George Mathie at Dundas Castle, who will show  
the grounds.

## Sale of Lands in East-Lothian.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's  
Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 11th De-  
cember 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,  
Certain Parts and Farms of the Lands and Barony of  
WESTER PENTCAITLAND, lying in the parish of Pent-  
caitland, and county of Haddington, viz.

HUNTLAW MAINS, MILTON and MILL,  
LAMPUCHWELLS, Feud-Duty and Superiority of  
Magrie.

To be exposed either together or separately, as purchasers  
may incline.

These lands are all contiguous, and of considerable extent,  
and capable of great improvement, being situated in the  
centre of a fertile country, and in the neighbourhood of the  
markets of Haddington, Dalkeith, Musselburgh, &c. possess-  
ing in themselves every mean of improvement, there being  
coal and lime in all these farms. The whole are held blench  
of the Crown, and the property-lands which are separately  
valued, exclusive of the superiority of Magrie, standing rated  
in the cess-books at 826l. 2s. 4d. Scots, afford two  
freehold qualifications in the county of Haddington. There  
are complete heritable rights to the teinds, and the public  
burdens are exceedingly moderate. The church and manse  
of Pentcaitland are in perfect repair, and there never has  
been any abatement for poor rates in the parish, there being  
sufficient funds fully sufficient for the maintenance of the  
poor.

If these properties are not sold together, it is proposed to  
expose them separately in the following lots:

I. HUNTLAW MAINS.—This farm consists of about  
340 Scots acres of arable land, a considerable part of it is in-  
closed, and the tenant is bound to uphold the ind. fures, and  
leave them in a sufficient fencible condition. There are  
strips of planting on the boundaries of this farm to a consi-  
derable extent, and in a thriving condition. The present  
rent and conversions of the kane and carriages, (hens at 7 d.)  
is 131l. 13s. 6d. Of the present tack there are four  
years to run after Martinmas 1786, and this lease was given  
out of favour to the tenant in 1771, fifteen pounds sterling  
per annum under his own offer, when the farm was wholly  
uninclosed; and from a late accurate survey and inspection  
of the grounds, by persons of skill, it is assured this farm  
would yield on a new lease, and be very moderately rented at  
170l. Sterling per annum, which is only about 10s. per  
Scots acre.—The upbet-price to be 4300l. Sterling, which is  
little more than 25 years purchase of the computed rent,  
and about 29 years purchase of the rent offered fifteen years  
ago, when the farm was uninclosed.—This farm stands sepa-  
rately rated in the cess-books at 297l. 3s. 9d. Scots.

II. LAMPUCHWELLS.—This farm consists of about  
244 Scots acres of arable land, and is wholly inclosed and  
subdivided, and the tenant is bound to uphold the inclosures,  
and leave them in a sufficient fencible condition. The present  
rent and conversions of the kane and carriages is 145l. 12s.  
Sterling.—Of the present lease there are 14 years to  
run after Martinmas 1786; and this lease was also given  
out of favour to the present tenant in the 1775, 10l. Ster-  
ling per annum under what was then offered, when the farm  
was wholly uninclosed; and it is assured this farm would  
yield on a new lease, and be very moderately rented at  
170l. Sterling.—The upbet-price to be 4000l. Sterling,  
which is little more than 23 years purchase of the computed  
rent, and not 20 years purchase of the rent offered eleven  
years ago, when the farm was wholly uninclosed.—This farm  
stands separately rated in the cess-books at 328l. 13s. 7d. Scots.

III. MILTON and MILL.—This farm consists of about  
150 Scots acres, on which there is an excellent heading, and  
good offices; is completely inclosed and subdivided, and the  
tenant bound to uphold the inclosures and houses, &c. and  
leave the whole in a sufficient condition. The present rent  
and conversion of the kane and carriages is only 82l. 14s.  
2d. Sterling, and of the present lease there are thirteen years  
to run after Martinmas 1786. This lease, on the conditions  
of building and inclosing, &c. was granted in the 1767, the  
farm having formerly, when uninclosed, let for 100l. Ster-  
ling; and by the tenant's account 600l. Sterling has been  
since expended on the buildings and inclosing, &c. On the  
survey and inspection before mentioned, it is assured, that  
the land in this farm, exclusive of the thirlage, would yield  
on a new lease, and be very moderately rented at 150l. Ster-  
ling per annum.—The upbet-price to be 3500l. Sterling,  
which is little more than 23 years purchase of the computed  
rent: And, if this farm is sold separately, it is intended to  
abolish the thirlage at the 15th of the present lease.—This  
farm stands separately rated in the cess-books at 207l. 5s.  
Scots.

There are inexhaustible fields of limestone on this farm,  
of which great advantage and profit may be made; and the  
boundaries of each lot are perfectly regular and distinct.

IV. Feud-duty and Superiority of MAIGRIE.—These lands  
are held in feu by General Fletcher of Salton, for payment  
of an annual feud-duty of 45l. 10s. 10d. Sterling, with the  
conversion of carriages, &c. amounting in all to 47l. 12s.  
8d. Sterling.—Present real rent about 92l. Sterling per an-  
num. The casualties of superiority are taxed to trifling elu-  
sory duties.—The upbet-price to be 25 years purchase of the  
feud-duty, and one year's real rent for the superiority, which  
stands separately rated in the cess-books at 207l. 17s. 9d.  
Scots.

For further particulars apply to George Jeffrey, writer in  
Edinburgh, who will receive offers, and treat for a sale by  
private bargain, betwixt and the day of roup.

## Villa to be Sold.

THE SUBJECTS of GARDENER'S HALL and DOW-  
HILL, lying to the westward of Edinburgh, and with-  
in a quarter of a mile of both the Old and New Towns, con-  
sisting of five Scots acres of ground, divided into two fields,  
and a convenient house, with coach-house, stable, hay-loft,  
and cow-house. About half an acre is laid out in pleasure-  
ground and shrubbery.

For particulars, apply to Mr Fraser Tytler, advocate,  
George's Square.

## NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT and ALEXANDER  
SINCLAIR Merchants in Glasgow.

STATES of the debtors affairs, and of the debts ranked  
on their sequestrated estates, brought down till the  
27th October 1786, have been made out by John Laurie  
merchant in Glasgow, the trustee, and are to be in his  
hands for the inspection of the creditors, till the 27th day  
of December next, when the creditors are desired to meet  
in the Tontine Tavern Glasgow, at two o'clock afternoon,  
to give forth orders as may appear necessary for the future  
management.

## Notice to Creditors.

THE CREDITORS of ANDREW CLARK, late at Lit-  
tle Vantage, are desired by the Trustees to lodge their  
whole claims and grounds of debt, with William Christie  
writer, Liberton's Wynd, Edinburgh, betwixt and the 22d  
of November current, in order that a division may be made  
of the funds recovered.

Not to be repeated.

## Sale of Johnstone.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Exchange  
Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day  
of December 1786, between the hours of five and six in the  
evening.

THE LANDS of JOHNSTON, called JOHNSTON-  
MAINS, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Eke-  
dale-muir, and shire of Dumfries. The lands are plea-  
santly situated on the water of Eke, between Hawick and  
Langholm, about an equal distance from each. The present  
rent is only about 40l. but a considerable rise may be expec-  
ted on the purchaser's entry, which may be immediately, as  
there are no tacks on the lands.

Thomas Johnston of Grange, will inform as to particulars  
concerning their extent; and the tenants will show the  
grounds.

The progress of writs, which are clear, and rental may be  
seen, by applying to Messrs. John Gordon and Alexander  
Abercromby, writers to the signet.

## SALE OF LANDS

In the Counties of Renfrew and Ayr.  
TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Ex-  
change Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the  
22d November 1786, betwixt the hours of six and seven  
afternoon.

THE SUPERIORITY of the LANDS of REVOCK, in the  
parish of Kibbarchan, and county of Renfrew, held for  
payment of 13s. 4d. of annual feud-duty; and the SUPE-  
RIORITY of the LANDS of LADYMUIR, in the said pa-  
rish and county, held for payment of 5l. 11s. 1d. 4-12ths  
of feud-duty.

THE LANDS of TORRS, BUTTS, and THREPLAW,  
including the Lands of HALL, lying in the said parish and  
county, and paying 131l. 2s. 4d. of yearly fee rent.

These lands hold of the Prince, and are all well inclosed  
and subdivided with stone dykes; they lie near coal and  
lime, within two miles of Kibbarchan, five of Paisley, and  
six of Port-Glasgow, and will be all sold together or in sepa-  
rate farms.

THE LANDS of BUSHBY BARCLAY, holding of the  
Crown, lying in the parish of Kilmours and shire of Ayr,  
The yearly fee rent by the lease is only 54l. 8s. but they  
are sublet at 150l. and, when the tack expires, are estima-  
ted to be worth about 200l. exclusive of a valuable coal-  
work now opened and going on the said lands, in the heri-  
tor's own hands, for which a tack-duty of 160l. has been  
already offered.

The progress of writs, tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale,  
are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Tod writer to the sig-  
net: For further particulars, apply to him, or to Alexander  
Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, who has powers to  
sell by private bargain.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Ex-  
change Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the  
20th of December next, at six o'clock afternoon.

The Lands of Halthown, Ardsclatt,  
Orchard, and Inveravag, lying in the united parishes of  
Dunoon and Kilmun, and parish of Inverchellan, shire of  
Cowal, and county of Argyll.

I. The Town and Lands of HALFTOWN, and teinds  
thereof, including Adinflat and Dalling, consisting of a-  
bout 619 Scots acres, whereof about 130 are arable, 40 in  
wood, and the rest in pasture. These lands are situated along  
the north side of the frith of Clyde, within six miles of the  
thriving and populous town of Greenock. There is a slated  
manse-house on the Halthown, and a good deal of natural  
wood, consisting of oak, ash, and birch. The lands com-  
mand a noble view of the river and frith of Clyde, the islands  
of Cumbry, Bute, and Arran, and part of the counties of Ayr  
and Renfrew. These lands afford most delightful situations  
for building; labour is cheap, coal, lime, and a ready market  
are at hand; and about 400 acres of the land being in a state  
of nature, and a good soil, are highly improvable.—There  
are no leases on the said lands; they are exempted from thir-  
lage, and the tenants pay all public burdens, cesses excepted.—  
Eft mating very moderately some lands about the manse,  
house, in the proprietor's possession, and putting no value up-  
on the woods, the present rent is 121l. Sterling; but, by  
laying out a small sum in inclosing and improvement, the rent  
may be much encreased. There are blue slate quarries in the  
said lands, on the edge of the frith, and plenty of moss upon  
the estate, and the coast abounds with sea-ware for making  
kelp.

II. The Town and Lands of ORCHARD, and teinds  
thereof, together with the half-mere land of COITT, and  
ferry-boat of the same, consisting of about 198 Scots acres,  
whereof about 60 are arable, 32 meadow and green pasture,  
and the rest good muir pasture. Orchard lies at the head of  
Holyloch, in view of the Clyde, and along the side of a fine  
trouting river. These lands have never been improved, and  
are capable of it in a high degree, as the green and muir  
pasture are flat, and may be converted into arable ground,  
the means being easy and cheap. The tenants pay all the  
public burdens, and their leases expire at next Whitfun-  
day. Converting the meal and casualties at the usual rates,  
the present very low rent of these lands is 30l. 3s. 8d.

III. The Lands of INVERAVAG, lying along the  
east side of that arm of the sea, called Lochfretan, is at pre-  
sent in pasture, of a considerable extent, and very fit for a  
sheep walk. They are under lease till Whitfun-day 1796, at  
a rent of 32l. exclusive of public burdens, which the tenant  
pays all, except 4s. 5d. of feud-duty.

The whole of these lands are situated in a fine sporting  
country, well stored with game and fish, and in the vicinity  
of good markets.

The lands will be sold together, or in such separate lots as  
purchasers shall incline; and for the encouragement of pur-  
chasers, a very considerable part of the price may lie in their  
hands upon proper security.

Plans and rentals of the lands will be shown by Mr George  
Farquhar, writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Mr John  
Campbell, writer in Greenock, intending purchasers may ap-  
ply for particulars; and a servant at the house of Halthown  
will show the lands.

## Lands in Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the Old Ex-  
change Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 1st  
day of December next, at six o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of GORDONSTOWN, lying in  
the parish of Dalry, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, con-  
taining 6700 acres, whereof 750 arable or meadow, the rest  
excellent pasture ground. The present rent is upwards of  
600l. Sterling; but the greatest part of the leases expire at  
Whitfun-day next, when a very considerable rise of rent will  
take place.—The woods are valued at upwards of 500l.—  
The lands are separately valued, and amount in whole to  
1709l. Scots holden of the Crown.

Also, That part of the Barony of BALMACLELLAN,  
containing the following Farms, viz. Blackraig, Lochnie,  
Laggan, Half-merk Bennavie, Blackmark, and Knochnone.  
These lands are at present rented about 130l. but a consi-  
derable advance will take place at next Whitfun-day.—They  
will be sold along with the barony of Gordonstown, to  
which they are adjoining, if offers incline, but not sepa-  
rately.

Mr Gordon of Kenmore, or Mr Maxwell of Carruchan,  
near Dumfries, will show a survey and rental of the lands;  
and the title-deeds will be shown by Alexander Mackenzie,  
writer to the signet, who will treat with offers before the  
day of roup.

## SALE OF MOLLANCE,

Adjourned to Monday, November 20. 1786,

At the Desire of intending Purchasers.  
TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Old  
Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Monday the  
20th November 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six in  
the afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of MOLLANCE, with the  
teinds, lying in the parish of Croftmichael, and Stewartry  
of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the following lands, viz.  
Mains of Mollance and pendicles, Erne-Annady, and Flat  
Moor of Moat Park, Chaplerne, Duddyalde, Halferne and  
pendicles, Upper Ironmerry, Upper Clarebrand, Nether  
Clarebrand and pendicles, Garington, Blackerrie and pen-  
dicles, Little Dryburgh, Dunjarg, Meikle Dryburgh, Hil-  
lowtown and pendicles, and Chapmantown and pendicles,  
containing in whole above 2336 acres Scots statute mea-  
sure: and the free rental, whereof, after all legal deduc-  
tions, is 1166l. 16s. 5d.

This estate is situated within twelve miles of Kirkcu-  
dbright, on the great military road to Ireland. The house  
is modern, large, and commodious, and, with a complete  
set of offices, is in the very best repair.—There is an excellent  
pigeon cot, and fish-ponds well stocked with carp, tench,  
and perch, with salmon, trout, and perch fishing in the river  
Orr and lochs adjacent. The situation is fine, command-  
ing very extensive prospects of the adjacent country, which  
is remarkably pleasant and well cultivated, and plenty of  
game in it. There are about 50 acres of wood in the policy,  
part of which is full grown, and part lately planted, and all  
in a most thriving condition, which, with the wood upon  
other parts of the estate, is estimated at above 500l. Ster.

The fertility of these lands is too well known to need  
description, and they are occupied by a set of as wealthy,  
industrious, and intelligent tenants as any in that country,  
and the uncommon punctuality with which the rents are  
paid is the best proof of the lands being set at moderate  
rents. They are capable of great improvement, by means  
of shell-marl, of which there is great abundance within  
the lands and in the neighbourhood. Coal and lime are  
brought by water carriage, within four miles of the pre-  
mises, where also the produce of the lands may be export-  
ed.—A lime quarry is just opened in the neighbourhood.

The lands are all inclosed and subdivided, and the farm-  
steadings are all lately built, and in the best repair.

James Carter, overseer at Mollance, will show the pre-  
mises. For further particulars apply to James Stormonth,  
writer in Edinburgh, or to the proprietor at Blackwood,  
by Dumfries.

To any person wishing to form a considerable interest in  
that part of the country, this estate must be a desirable  
object, as it affords great undoubted qualifications for elec-  
tors of a member of Parliament.

## Sale of Mauchlinemains, &c.

TO be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edin-  
burgh, upon Tuesday the 5th day of December 1786,  
betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon, and exposed  
in the two following parcels, or in lots, as formerly advertised.

I. THE LANDS of MAUCHLINEMAINS, East, West,  
and South Moss-gavils; Loch-hill, or Broadnewlands; Hol-  
landbush, Knowhead, and Dykefield; the Haughmill, Mill-  
Lands and Maltures; all lying in the parish of Mauchline,  
holding of the Crown, and paying of free yearly rent 296l.  
7s. 2d. Sterling, computing the vicual and casualties at the  
ordinary conversion.

II. The Lands of Priesthiells, Stottinleugh, Grafsills,  
Blackfide, Linburn, Lamontburn, Harwood, and Muirmill,  
all lying in the parish of Muirkirk, holding of the Crown,  
and paying of free yearly rent 162l. 9s. 7d. Sterling.

The tenants of the lands in the parish of Muirkirk pay  
the whole public and parish burdens, and those in the parish  
of Mauchline pay the whole of the cess.

The purchasers of these lands will have right to the teinds,  
&c.

The lands in the first parcel have been inclosed, subdivided,  
and much improved, during the leases now current. Haugh-  
mill was let from favour at less than half rent. The tack of  
Muirmill, for which 160l. Sterling of grassum was paid, ex-  
pires at Martinmas 1787.

## PARCELS.

The lands in lot 1st will be sold in cumulo, or in the follow-  
ing parcels:

1. Mauchlinemains.
2. East, West, and South Moss-gavils; Loch-hill, or Broadnewlands.
3. Hollandbush, Knowhead, and Dykefield.
4. Haughmill, Mill-Lands, and Maltures.

The lands in the parish of Muirkirk, in lot 2d, will be  
sold in cumulo, or in the following parcels:

1. Priesthiells, Stottinleugh, and Grafsills.
2. Blackfide, Linburn, and Lamontburn.
3. Harwood.
4. Muirmill and Mill-Lands.

The title-deeds, rentals, leases, plans of the lands, and  
conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of John Hunter  
writer to the signet; to whom, or to Mr Alexander Far-  
quharson, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell  
by private bargain, persons inclining to purchase may apply.

Copies of the rentals and plans will also be seen in the  
hands of Mr George Douglas at Loudoun, who will show the  
lands.

FOR KINGSTON AND MORANT BAY, JAMAICA,

The Castlefeme,  
WALTER BUCHANAN Master,  
Now lying at Greenock, and will be ready  
for sea by the 10th November.

For Grenada,  
The FAME, James Leitch Master, and  
The KINGSTON, John Tarbert Master.

Both these vessels are now at Greenock.—The Fame will  
sail by the 20th October, and the Kingston by the 20th No-  
vember.

For St Kitts,  
The CLYDE, Robert Douglas Master,  
Now at Greenock, and will be ready for sea by 1st November.

For St Vincent,  
The FORTITUDE, David Hunter Master,  
Will be clear to sail by the 20th of November.

For freight or passage in these ships, which have the best  
accommodation for passengers, apply to Malcolm, Ritchie,  
and Leitch, in Greenock; or to Alexander Houstoun and  
Co. in Glasgow.—October 2. 1786.

To LET immediately or at Martinmas next, for one or  
years,

A Large Dwelling-House, unfurni-  
shed, situated on that division of Prince's Street  
between Castle Street and Frederick Street, New Town,  
Edinburgh, consisting of 14 fire-rooms, one without a fire-place,  
cellars, and many other conveniences fitting a genteel  
family; together with a coach-house, stable for four horses,  
washing-house adjoining to the back garden belonging to  
premises, all inclosed with a stone wall, having a com-  
thorough-gang to the Meuse Lane.

For particulars apply to Alexander MacLachlan or Ma-  
mas Fowler, at Mr William Macdonald's, writer to the sig-  
net. No. 26. Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN PEEBLES-SHIRE.  
To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Ex-  
change Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the  
29th November 1786, betwixt the hours of six and seven  
afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of Scotland,  
in the parish of Newlands, and shire of Peebles, con-  
taining within 20 miles of Edinburgh, on the great road lead-  
ing from thence to Carlisle, and within a few miles of Edin-  
burgh, Peebles, and Biggar. The mansion house and offices  
are modern and commodious, and fit for the reception of a  
large family, a considerable addition having been made to  
it by the proprietor at a large expence, within these  
years.

The farm houses are in excellent repair, and there are  
several thriving plantations on the estate. The whole re-  
nt is set up at 6500l. sterling.

John Notman at Scotland will show the lands, and  
servant in the house will show it.

For further particulars apply to James Home clerk  
to the signet, Merchant-Street, who will treat with offers  
inclining to purchase by private bargain any time before  
the sale.

## BY ADJOURNMENT.

Upset Price Reduced.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Ex-  
change Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the  
20th December 1786, betwixt five and six afternoon.

THE Eleven Oxengates of the  
of WESTOWN, which belonged to the late David  
Telfer, Esq. and are part of the ten merk land of Westown,  
lying within the parish of Douglas, and shire of Lanark.  
These lands lie about a mile from the town of Douglas  
in an agreeable country, and are adapted either for tillage  
or pasture. There are many excellent situations for a  
manse-house and offices upon the estate, and the great  
road betwixt Edinburgh and Ayr runs through it. It is  
held feu of the family of Douglas for payment of a yearly  
feud-duty of 4l. 1s. 6d. after which there remains of the  
rent about 180l. Sterling, and is to be exposed at the  
upset price of 3300l. Sterling.

Mr Alexander Telfer at Westown will show the lands  
and boundaries; and the rental and progress of writs may  
be seen by applying to James Home clerk to the signet, to  
whom persons intending to purchase by private bargain  
may also apply any time before the day of sale.

SALE OF VICARSGRANGE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Ex-  
change Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 14th day of  
November 1786, between the hours of four and five in the  
afternoon.

THE Lands of Vicarsgrange (with or  
without the SUPERIORITY annexed thereto, as  
purchasers shall incline), in the parish of Kinghorn, bound  
on the sea-coast between the populous towns of Kirkcaldy  
and Kinghorn, about a mile from each, commanding wa-  
ter-view of the coast of Fife, the Frith, and the opposite  
Lothian shores, and affording a most delightful situation for  
building. Along the shore are extensive quarries of ex-  
cellent limestone, which have never been worked, consi-  
derably situated for sea carriage, and plenty of good fire-  
stone. The lands are well supplied with running water; they are  
at present under lease at a low rent to one tenant, who has  
the means of manuring them plentifully, and whose lease  
will expire at Martinmas 1789, when a considerable rise of  
rent may certainly be obtained. The lands hold of the  
Crown, and a purchaser so inclining can be accommodated  
with a freehold qualification for the county of Fife.

Mr John Stocks, brewer at Bridgeton, near Kirkcaldy,  
will show the lands; and the articles of roup and condi-  
tions of sale, &c. will be shown by Mr James Rutherford,  
writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to whom, or Capt. Bar-  
boun at Dykard, the proprietor, any person inclining to  
purchase by private bargain may apply betwixt and the day of  
sale.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

IN THE COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

By Adjournment.—And the Upset Price still further  
reduced.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or  
Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 2d  
November 1786, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bench.

THE following Subjects, which belong-  
ed to the deceased William Belcher of Grange, viz.  
All and Whole the Lands and Barony of GRANGE,  
with the coal and salt works, iron stone, iron ore, and  
others, with the teinds and pertinents, as specified in the act  
of roup.

ITEM.—The Houses, Kiln, Malt Barn, and others, lying  
at Old Mill of Grange, of old called St John's Bank, and  
others, which were purchased by the deceased William Bel-  
cher from David Stevenson, son and apparent heir of the  
deceased David Stevenson, shipmaster in Borrowman, being  
part of the said barony, and holden feu of the heirs of the  
said William Belcher for payment of 10 marks Scots,  
64 bolls wheat, and 8 hens yearly.

ITEM.—The Houses, Biggings, &c. in Bridgecrag,  
Piece of Ground lying at the west side of the Cumbergill  
Grange, three Kiln Yards, a Piece of Grass Ground, &c.  
which were purchased by the said William Belcher from  
Harry Allan, writer in Edinburgh, being also part of the  
said barony, and holden feu of the heirs of the said William  
Belcher for payment of 20s. Scots yearly.

The lands and houses, &c. are proven to be worth ten-  
ty five and a half years purchase of the neat proven rent  
being 400l. free of all deductions, amounting to

The coal and salt works are proven to be worth  
eleven years purchase of the proven rental, being